2021 CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

2022 TUN SU PM12:45

City of Madison

Jackson, MS 39215

PRINT Public Water System Name ひりちいの10

List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Systems included in this CCR

		er Charles
CCR DISTRIBUTION (Check all boxes that apply)	
INDIRECT DELIVERY METHODS (Attach copy of publicat	ion, water bill or other)	DATE ISSUED
□ Advertisement in local paper (Attach copy of advertisement)		
ta-On water bill (Attach copy of bill)		6-29-22
□ Email message (Email the message to the address below)		
□ Other (Describe:		.)
DIRECT DELIVERY METHOD (Attach copy of publication,	water bill or other)	DATE ISSUED
□ Distributed via U.S. Postal Service		
□ Distributed via E-mail as a URL (Provide direct URL):		
□ Distributed via Email as an attachment		
□ Distributed via Email as text within the body of email me	ssage	
□ Published in local newspaper (attach copy of published CCR	or proof of publication)	
E→Posted in public places (attach list of locations or list here)		-
Posted online at the following address (Provide direct URL): Www. Madisonthecity.com	/ waterquality - report	6-29-22
I .	IFICATION as been prepared and distributed to its custo red. Furthermore, I certify that the information	on contained in the report
SUBMISSION OPTIO	NS (Select one method ONLY)	
You must email or mail a copy of the CCR, Certif	,	
MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply P.O. Box 1700	Elliali: <u>water rebouglimourini</u>	<u>3.y0¥</u>

2021 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report City of Madison PWS#:0450010 May 2022

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Cockfield and Sparta Aquifers.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Jason Crocker at 601.573.2557. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please join us at any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first & third Tuesdays of the month at 6:00 PM at the Madison Justice Complex on Crawford Street.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the our water system have received a lower ranking in terms of susceptibility to contamination.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2021. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2021, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) – The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) – The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

				TEST RES	ULTS				
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects of # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL/MRDL	Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination	
Inorganic	Contan	ninants						10	
10. Barium	N	2020*	.002	No Range	ppm	2		Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	
13. Chromium	N	2020*	2.4	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits	
14. Copper	N	2019/21	.2	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives	
16. Fluoride	N	2020*	138	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	
17. Lead	N	2019/21	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	
Disinfection	n By	-Pro	ducts						
81. HAA5	N	2021	27 1	.4 – 38.5 p	pb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.	
82. TTHM [Total rihalomethanes]	N	2021	53 1	1.9 – 61.8 p	pb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.	
Chlorine	N	2021	1 0	-3.75 p	pm	0 MR	DL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes	

^{*} Most recent sample. No sample required for 2021.

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected however the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", our system is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year in which average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.6-1.2 ppm was 11. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.6-1.2 ppm was 73%.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1.800.426.4791.

^{**} Fluoride level is routinely adjusted to the MS State Dept of Health's recommended level of 0.6-1.2 mg/l.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1.800.426.4791.

The City of Madison works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

City of Madison Water Quality Report 2021

Is my water safe?

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

Our water source is from wells drawing from the Cockfield and Sparta Aquifers.

Source water assessment and its availability

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the our water system have received a lower ranking in terms of susceptibility to contamination.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity: microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants,

including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

How can I get involved?

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Jason Crocker at 601.573.2557. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please join us at any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first & third Tuesdays of the month at 6:00 PM at the Madison Justice Complex on Crawford Street.

Water Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference – try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely.
 Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!
- Visit <u>www.epa.gov/watersense</u> for more information.

Cross-Connection Control Survey

The purpose of this survey is to determine whether a cross-connection may exist at your home or business. A cross-connection is an unprotected or improper connection to a public water distribution system that may cause contamination or pollution to enter the system. We are responsible for enforcing cross-connection control regulations and insuring that no contaminants can, under any flow conditions,

enter the distribution system. If you have any of the devices listed below please contact us so that we can discuss the issue, and if needed, survey your connection and assist you in isolating it if that is necessary.

- Boiler/ Radiant heater (water heaters not included)
- Underground lawn sprinkler system
- Pool or hot tub (whirlpool tubs not included)
- Additional source(s) of water on the property
- Decorative pond
- Watering trough

Source Water Protection Tips

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community, or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.
- Organize a storm drain stenciling project with your local government or water supplier. Stencil a
 message next to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste Drains to River" or "Protect
 Your Water." Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains
 dump directly into your local water body.

Additional Information for Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The City of Madison is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Water Quality Data Table

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				TEST RE	SULT	S			
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects of # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL/MRD	Mea	Unit asure ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
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16. Fluoride	N	2020*	.138	No Range	рр	m		4 4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
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Disinfection	n By	-Prod	ucts						
81. HAA5	N Z	2021 27	1	4 – 38.5	ppb		0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2021 53	1	1.9 – 61.8	ррь		0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine		2021 1	0	-3.75	ppm		0 N	RDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

^{*} Most recent sample. No sample required for 2021.

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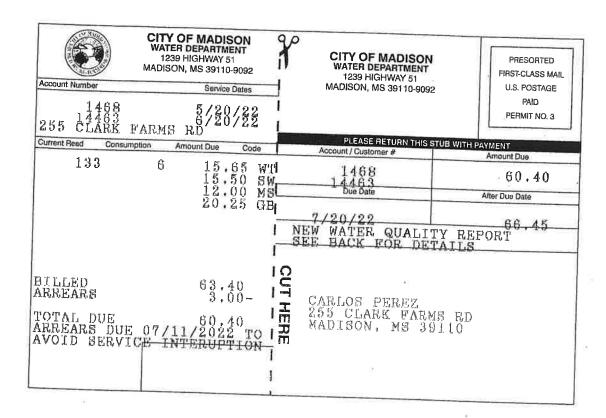
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For more information please contact:

Madison Public Works 1239 Highway 51, Madison, MS 39110 Phone: 601-856-8958

E-Mail: publicworks@madisonthecity.com Website: www.madisonthecity.com



Please make checks payable to:

CITY OF MADISON WATER DEPT. 1239 HIGHWAY 51 Madison, MS 39110-9092

(601) 856-8958

You can view our 2021 Water Quality Report at http://www.madisonthecity.com/water-quality-report, If you would like a hard copy of the water Quality Report you may contact Madison Public Works at 601-856-8958

PLEASE PAY BY DUE DATE



A DELINQUENT FEE OF 1613 WILL SEIGHARGED TO ACCOUNTS 110T PAID (5) FULL BY THE DUE CATE (20 TOF THE MONTH).

Reconnect Fees: During Business Hours After Hours

315,00 \$50,00

60": 358-8958

Returned Check Fee

500,00

To avoid additional leas and biscombustion of Services. Citable Reso Cour acousting current.

THANK YOU

United States Postal Service

Postage Statement—First-Class Mail and First-Class Package Service

Use this form for First-Class Mail and First-Class Package Service.

Post Office. Note Mail Arrival
Date & Time (Do Not Bound Stamp)

10:09am

Mailer	1: M	ermit Holder _{Name, Address, I} Eity of Madison 239 Highway 51 Madison, MS 39110 01-856-8958	Email, Telephone	Mailing Name, Add	3 Agent (If other Iress, Telephone	than permit holder)	Mail Owner (If other than permit holder) Name, Address			
-	-	PS Cust. Ref. No C	CRID	CRID			GRID			
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			Library Mail Perlodicals	Letter or fla	Total Pieces 7,993 Letter or flat-size mailpieces contain: Round Trip ONLY: One DVD/CD or other disk. This is a Political Campaign Mailing Yes No		Customer Generated Electronic Labels SigCon For Automation Price Pieces, Enter Date of Address Matching and Coding	2 ft. Letter		
			Combined Mailing Single Class							
		n/a Alternative Address Format		This is Office	cial Election Mail	Yes 🔽 No	/	Other		
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a	1					Subtotal Postag	ge (Add parts totals)	1,672.60		
tag	2	Price at Which Postage Affixed (Che Complete If mailing includes places	eck one). Correct bearing metered/PC Pos	Lowest [Neither	pcs. x \$	- Postage Affixed	-		
Postage	3 Incentive/Discount Flat Dollar Amount									
	Fee Flat Dollar Amount									
	5 Permit # 3 Net Postage Due (Line 1 +/- Lines 2, 3, 4)									
USPS Use Only	Additional Postage Payment (State reason)									
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	Sig	inature of Mailer or Agent		Name of Ma	iler or Agent Signing	Form	Telephone 601-856-8958			
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USPS Use Only	non-PostalOnel sites	Present Verification Performed? (If r	otal Postage (672, 666 equired) Tyes TiNo							
	(f) eligibility for postage prices claimed; (2) proper preparation (and presort where required); (3) proper completion of postage statement; (4) payment of annual fee, and (5) sufficient funds on deposit (it required)				Mailer Notified	Contact Time AM PM	JUN 2 9 2022	MADISON MS		
	To be	USPS Employee's Signature		Print	USPS Employee's N	ame Plans	1	ries.		



CITY OF MADISON

Dexter Shelby, Director

Public Works Department

1239 Highway 51

Madison, Mississippi 39110-9092 (601) publicworks@MadisontheCity.com

(601) 856-8958

Fax (601) 856-8996



MAYOR Mary Hawkins Butler

> City Clerk Susan B. Crandall

BOARD OF ALDERMEN

AT LARGE Sandra Strain

WARD I Tawanna Tatum

WARD II Patricia H. Peeler

> WARD III Janie Jarvis

WARD IV Paul Tankersley

WARD V Michael Hudgins

> WARD VI Guy Bowering



To: MSDH

From: City of Madison #450010

Date: June 29, 2022

The City of Madison has posted the 2021 CCR at the following locations:

- Madison City Hall at 1004 Madison Avenue
- Madison Library at 944 Madison Avenue
- Denson Robinson Public Services Complex at 1239 Highway 51